



ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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1961

RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Irene B.M. Green
M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)

together with
the
R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(H.S. Hawkins,
A.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.)

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MISS L. BALDWIN (from 21.8.61)

The
 A N N U A L R E P O R T
 of the
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 (Irene B.M. Green, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.)
 for the
 RURAL DISTRICT OF ST. FAITH'S AND AYLSHAM
 NORFOLK,
 for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,005
Population (Census 1931)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,648
Population (Census 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,629
Population (Estimated mid-1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,630
Number of structurally separate dwellings (1931)	..	..								7,660
" " " " " (1951)	..	..								10,798
" " " " " (1961)	..	..								15,549
Rateable Value, 31st December, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£472,560
Estimated Net Produce of Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,834

The estimated mid-year population was 45,630, an increase of 1,300 since 1960. As there was an excess of 350 births over deaths it would appear that the district acquired about 1,000 other new residents during the year. Inhabited houses increased in number by 355, again mainly by private building.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Although not quite so wet, the weather of 1961 closely followed the pattern of the previous year. There was a warm, dry early Spring and Summer followed by dull, wet conditions for the main holiday months of July, August and September. October was also exceptionally wet, with rather drier weather in the last 2 months. Rainfall was 2" above average for the year as a whole.

The highest temperatures were recorded in the latter part of June, when the thermometer reached the eighties on several occasions, while exceptional cold was experienced with heavy frost at the end of December.

To sum up, this was a year with early promise of good weather, which deteriorated halfway through giving another very disappointing summer and wet autumn.

VITAL STATISTICS

Total Males Females					St. Faith's & Aylsham		England & Wales
					1961	1960	1961
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	858	457	401	} Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	19.5	18.0	17.4
Illegitimate	32	12	20				
Total	890	469	421				
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	11	6	5	} Rate per 1,000 live and still births	13.3	17.22	18.7
Illegitimate	1	1	-				
Total	12	7	5				
<u>DEATHS</u>							
				} Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	8.4	10.5	12.0
Total	540	268	272				
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>							
Legitimate	19	12	7	} Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.2	13.75	21.4
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Total	19	12	7				

Additional Statistics

	<u>St. Faith's & Aylsham</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Birth rate adjusted for age and sex	19.9	17.4
Death rate adjusted for age and sex	8.4	12.0
Infant Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	21.3	21.4
Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	15.7	15.5
Early Neonatal Mortality rate (Infant deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ..	12.3	-
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.1	-
Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.6%	5.9%
Maternal deaths (Deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)	Nil	
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths (stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age)	25.5	32.2

The causes of death as supplied by the Registrar General are given in the following table :-

										<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..							2	1	3
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..					-	-	-
3	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
6	Meninococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..			-	-	-
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		-	-	-
9	Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	..								1	-	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	..	..							8	2	10
11	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung or Bronchus	..								14	6	20
12	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	..	..							-	11	11
13	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	..	..							-	1	1
14	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	..								22	20	42
15	Leukaemia & Aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..				-	-	-
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	6	7
17	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..							23	50	73
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	..					68	38	106
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..							7	3	10
20	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..			33	54	87
21	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..					9	12	21
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	3	6
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		15	17	32
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		7	4	11
25	Other Disease of Respiratory System	..	..							2	2	4
26	Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	..	..							3	-	3
27	Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	..	..							1	1	2
28	Nephritis & Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..				2	1	3
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	..	..				3	-	3
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..							-	-	-
31	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..					8	1	9
32	Other Defined & Ill-Defined Disease	..	..							22	30	52
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	..				5	3	8
34	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..			6	5	11
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	1	4
36	Homicide & Operations of War	..	..	..						-	-	-
All Causes										268	272	540

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	<u>Pre-School</u>		<u>School</u>	<u>Working Life</u>				<u>Pensionable Age</u>			Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-65	66-75	76-85	Over 85	
Totals	19	3	6	6	4	18	108	144	173	59	540

There were 890 live births and 540 deaths registered during the year, 12 stillbirths and 19 infant deaths.

The adjusted birth rate was 19.9 compared with the National figure of 17.4 and the death rate similarly adjusted was 8.4 compared with 12 for England & Wales. The district is therefore gaining by birth at a much greater rate than the national average and losing by death at a much lower rate.

The infant mortality rate was higher this year, 21.22 compared with the record low figure of 13.75 in 1960 and now just about equals the national figure of 21.4.

The illegitimacy rate was lower, being 3.6% compared with 3.88% last year and the 1961 national figure of 5.9%. No illegitimate infant died under the age of 1 year. The stillbirth rate was much lower, being 13.3 compared with 17.22 last year and 18.7 for England & Wales.

These figures show a rapidly growing community with a larger than average proportion of young couples with young families and more than an average number of older residents surviving into later years.

Infant Deaths

Ages at Death (Infants under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st day	3	3	6
1-3 days	3	1	4
1st week	2	0	2
2-4 weeks.. .. .	2	1	3
	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
1-3 months	-	1	1
3-6 months	-	-	-
6-12 months	2	1	3
	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>
Grand Total	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>19</u>

Prematurity

Total number of infants born prematurely	47
Number of deaths of premature infants	6
Number of premature stillbirths	5

The causes of the 19 infant deaths (12 male and 7 female) are analysed in the following table :-

<u>Inevitable</u>	-	Prematurity	6
	-	Congenital Defects	10
<u>Obstetrical</u>	-	Birth Injury	2
<u>Preventable</u>	-	Bronchopneumonia	1

It will be seen that although there were a larger total number of infant deaths, the causes of 16 of them were incompatible with ultimate survival, 2 were due to birth injuries which may or may not have been preventable and only one infant, aged 3 months, died from an infection, namely, pneumonia.

The neonatal mortality rate (i.e. of infants under 4 weeks) was 15.7 compared with the national rate of 15.5 and the perinatal death rate (deaths during the first week of life plus stillbirths) was 25.5, about the same as in 1960 and much below the figure of 32.2 for England & Wales.

The large number of infants born in the district during the year have had a good survival rate.

Premature Deaths (between ages of 1 and 40)

There were 19 deaths (12 male and 7 female) between the ages of one and 40, one more than in 1960, from the following causes :-

Accidents (6)	Road 4 - males 14, 17 & 18. Female 17. Scalding - 1 male 3 Drowning - 1 male 6
Suicide (1)	Male 29
Acute Infections (4)	Pneumonia 3 - Male 14 months & 34 years Female 14 months Polyneuritis - 1 female 7 years
Chronic Illness (5)	Nephritis 3 - Males 12 & 29. Female 27 Asthma 1 - Male 13 years Spastic Paralysis 1 - Female 7 years
Cancer (3)	Females 31, 36 & 39.

It will be seen that nearly a third of these early deaths were due to wholly preventable causes, accidents and suicide. Road accidents killed 4 young people in their teens, and home accidents of scalding and drowning were fatal to 2 children of 3 and 6 years respectively.

Acute infections, pneumonia and polyneuritis, caused the deaths of 3 children and an adult male, but in 2 of these cases the illness was complicated by chronic disease of the nervous system.

Chronic illness, nephritis, asthma and spastic paralysis was fatal in 5 cases, 3 children and 2 adults, while cancer caused the death of 3 females in their thirties. Altogether there were 9 deaths of children under 15, 4 more than in 1960 but only 3 occurred between the ages of 18 and 27.

Malignant Disease (Including Cancer)

Malignant disease (including cancer) caused 84 deaths in 1961, compared with 78 in 1960. Lung cancer accounted for 20 of these deaths compared with 16 last year.

The ages at which lung cancer was fatal were as follows :-

	Age not known	45-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	70+	Total
Males	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	14
Females	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	6

Over the last 6 years cancer of the lung has caused the deaths of 95 people, 81 males and 14 females. The following table gives the figures for each year for comparison :-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Males	15 (7)	14 (9)	17 (7)	6 (4)	15 (10)	14 (10)
Females	0 (0)	2 (2)	3 (0)	2 (2)	1 (0)	6 (5)
	15 (7)	16 (11)	20 (7)	8 (6)	16 (10)	20 (15)

From the above tables it will be seen that, in 1961, 10 male deaths occurred during working life and that 4 of these died under the age of 55. Over the last 6 years, the figures in brackets show the number of these deaths which shortened working life, a total of 47 out of 81.

With the present increased expectancy of life, this is a very premature death for these men, most of whom could be assumed to be at their period of heaviest family and working responsibility. As Norfolk deaths from lung cancer cannot be much affected by air pollution, heavy smoking is very likely to be the most important factor. What a senseless occupation it is to smoke oneself to death! All adults, of both sexes, have a responsibility to the young to do all in their power to discourage them from acquiring the smoking habit. "Do as I say but not as I do" is a futile way of trying to influence the young. Really good parents would give up smoking in the interests of their children, however great the sacrifice of inclination.

Teachers, clergy and even doctors might think twice before smoking before their public. Smokeless offices, cinemas, trains, shops and buses would have a tremendous cumulative effect upon the habits of the population.

How strange it is that while man strives to conquer space, he lets this drug addiction conquer him.

General

Heart and circulatory diseases were the commonest causes of death with 106 deaths from coronary disease, compared with 74 last year. Accidents of all kinds caused 19 deaths compared with 14 in 1960 and there were 4 suicides.

69% of all deaths occurred over the age of 65, 43% over 75 and 11% over 85.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Age not known	0-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	35	1	-	-	-	-	43
Measles	5	150	144	326	26	2	4	-	-	657
Whooping Cough	-	19	11	20	6	-	1	-	-	57
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	2	11
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	2	11
Dysentery	-	3	-	2	1	5	7	1	1	20
Infective										
Hepatitis	-	-	1	3	9	4	2	-	-	19
Puerperal										
Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	8
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals:	5	174	164	386	46	18	24	7	5	829

There were 829 cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) notified during the year, 91 more than last year. There was more measles, less whooping cough and much less food-poisoning and dysentery.

Measles

The widespread measles epidemic which started in 1960 continued into 1961 and 657 notified cases during the year. In January, February and March the bulk of the cases occurred, the outbreak being largely confined to the parishes of Hellesdon and Old Catton. Aylsham, Hevingham and Buxton were affected in April and May, but by June only a handful of cases were being notified. During the last 3 months of the year there was only one case.

No deaths or complications were reported in spite of the size of the outbreak and the fact that nearly a half of the cases were under the age of 5.

Whooping Cough

There were 57 cases of whooping cough notified compared with 86 last year, more than half of them being pre-school children.

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis was notified.

Scarlet Fever

There were 43 cases of scarlet fever notified compared with 39 in 1960, the majority of them being schoolchildren. Although there was no large outbreak of the disease, nearly all the cases were in the parishes of Hellesdon and Sprowston. They kept occurring in small groups each month, particularly in Hellesdon. The disease was shortlived and reasonably mild and no serious complications were reported.

Infective Gastro-Enteritis

All bowel infections are included under this heading as causation, i.e. germ entry into the mouth, and mode of spread, inadequate toilet hygiene, are common factors in the incidence of all of them. There were a total of 31 such cases notified in 1961, compared with 116 in 1960, 20 cases of dysentery and 11 of food poisoning. A further 11 cases of salmonella excretion were found during the investigation of notified cases.

Food Poisoning or Salmonella Infections

The 11 cases of food poisoning notified during the year and the further 11 ascertained by contact investigations were due to salmonella typhimurium in 16 cases, salmonella menston in 1 case and salmonella brandenburg in 5 cases.

The 16 cases due to salmonella typhimurium affected 7 households but did not appear to have any connection with one another apart from the family concerned in each incident. Apart from a household in Aylsham, all were in the fringe parishes of Norwich, namely, Sprowston, Hellesdon, Old Catton and Rackheath. The primary case was an adult in all but 2 incidents and the following table gives a picture of the distribution :-

	<u>No. in household</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>No. of weeks to clear</u>
(1)	3	2	1	7
(2)	7	1	6	9
(3)	5	3	2	16
(4)	3	3	0	3
(5)	5	4	1	12
(6)	5	1	4	4
(7)	4	3	1	10

It is interesting to note from the above that some families seem to be able to confine a bowel infection to the first case. In households 2 and 6, the primary and only cases were young schoolboys, an age group not commonly given to excessive ablutions, while all the others had multiple cases, some showing 100% infection. If toilet hygiene and clean food handling were the rule, then there might never be a first case or, at any rate, the first case would be the last.

The other notable feature is the length of time it takes to clear some cases of infection. One food handler was off work for 16 weeks and had to have several courses of treatment before the 3 necessary negative specimens could be obtained.

The one case where salmonella menston was isolated was particularly interesting as this type of organism had been isolated from day-old-chicks by the Veterinary Investigation Centre. The patient had been in contact with a batch of 160 birds from which he may have contracted the infection, although investigations by the veterinary expert did not show any positive results at a later stage.

This co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is most helpful and future joint investigations may well serve to trace the source of some of the more unusual strains of salmonella organisms.

In none of these cases was it possible to identify the actual food which was the source of the infection.

Sonne Dysentery

There were 20 cases of sonne dysentery notified compared with 98 last year. These cases occurred throughout the year and there was no definite outbreak. The largest number notified in any one month was 5 and 4 of these were from a Service Establishment in the district.

Outbreaks of Vomiting in Schools

During the Autumn term there were many outbreaks of vomiting, with or without diarrhoea, in the schools of the district. The following schools reported a large number of cases :-

Hainford.
Sprowston Junior Training Centre.
Hellesdon, Kinsale Avenue.
Horstead.

In each case the school was visited and if the position warranted it, specimens were sent to the Laboratory in case the infection should prove to be bacterial. In no incident were the organisms of food poisoning or dysentery isolated and the infection was assumed to be due to a virus not at present easily identified by laboratory method.

The illness was shortlived in most cases and recovery rapid and complete.

Enteric Infections

There were no cases of typhoid or paratyphoid notified during the year.

Prevention of Infection

For the following diseases there is now a preventive vaccination or immunisation procedure :-

Poliomyelitis	Tetanus
Diphtheria	Tuberculosis
Whooping Cough	Smallpox

The position in Area 4, in which St. Faith's & Aylsham R.D. is situated, was quite satisfactory in that a large percentage of children had been given a full course of preventive doses against Poliomyelitis, Tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. B.C.G. vaccination will be dealt with under the tuberculosis section of the report.

Poliomyelitis

Total No. (3 injections)	15,556
Total No. (4 injections)	4,867 (5-12 years old only)
	<u>20,423</u>

In May, 1961, the Ministry of Health introduced a 4th booster dose for children between 5 and 12 years of age. About 75% of eligible pre-school children and over 90% of schoolchildren have been protected. Only about 40% of young adults under 30 sought treatment and an even smaller number in the age group 30-40.

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough

It is now the usual practice for all babies to be offered a triple vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough during their first year and a booster dose of diphtheria and tetanus when reaching school age.

Exact returns, comparable with previous years, have no longer to be made to the Ministry but figures suggest that a very good percentage of children are actually protected by the procedure described above.

It is particularly gratifying to record that protection against tetanus is now routine practice in view of the significantly higher incidence of the disease in the Eastern Counties. It would be even better if a larger number of adults, specially those likely to be in close contact with manured ground, sought protection by vaccination.

I am glad to say that the Council's staff have all had the opportunity of this protective vaccination.

Contagious Disease

A family of itinerant caravan dwellers were reported to be suffering from scabies while they were living temporarily in the district.

Arrangements were made to treat them at the Norwich Scabies Clinic but the family refused to attend. Fortunately, the family doctor was able to effect a cure with home treatment and soon afterwards the family moved on.

General Sickness

The seasonal epidemic of respiratory disease occurred about the second week of February and was reflected in a steep rise of weekly sickness claims, the peak figure being $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the weekly average. The figures went down quickly and by April had returned to the normal level.

Some true influenza was diagnosed and the number of deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory causes rose to double the figure for 1960, a year which was remarkable for the absence of any seasonal epidemic whatever.

For the most of the year, the figures remained low until there was a gradual rise beginning in October and the year ended with a second peak higher than that of February.

TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality

Respiratory	Males	2		
	Females	1		
		3		
		<u> </u>		
Non-Respiratory	Males	-		
	Females	-		
		-		
		<u> </u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Rate</u>
County of Norfolk	17	0.04	-	-
St. Faith's & Aylsham	3	0.06	-	-
England & Wales	2998	0.064	331	0.007

In 1961, there were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 1 in 1960. They were 2 males aged 54 and 57 and 1 female aged 69. There were no deaths from the non-pulmonary type of the disease.

Incidence

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-
14-24.. ..	2	-	-	-
25-34.. ..	1	1	-	-
35-44.. ..	1	-	-	-
45-54.. ..	1	-	-	-
55-64.. ..	3	-	-	-
65 & Over.. ..	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-
Totals:	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There were 9 new cases notified during the year, 8 male and 1 female, all of the pulmonary type, half the male cases were over the age of 45, and 3 of these were over 55.

Diagnosis

Mass Radiography Unit

Only the parish of Drayton received a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit during the year. "Open" sessions were held in the afternoon and evening of September 11th and a total of 233 (96 males and 137 females) attended for x-ray. It is gratifying to report that 120 were attending for the first time.

Four cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation and the following diagnosis were made :-

Abnormality of the Diaphragm	1
Chronic Bronchitis and Pulmonary Fibrosis	1
No Abnormality found	2

In addition, regular sessions were held in Norwich during the year and no doubt some residents from this district attended these.

Chest Clinic

The main source of new cases is still the Chest Clinic where patients are sent by their own doctors for x-ray investigation by the Chest Physicians.

Prevention

B.C.G. Vaccination

Heaf-Testing and B.C.G. vaccinations were again offered to all children over 13 years attending schools in the Area. The results were as follows :-

Total No. Eligible	849	
No. Tested	463	Acceptance rate 54.5% approximately
No. Positive	64	Positive rate 13.8% approximately
No. Vaccinated	328	

It will be seen that the acceptance rate has gone down to 54.5% of those eligible compared with 61.3% in 1960. The positive rate was found to be much lower 13.8% compared with 16.1% last year. It must, however, be remembered that only half the children in the age group accepted the test.

General Comment on Tuberculosis

Incidence and mortality remain at a low figure but it is regrettable that less parents are allowing their children to take advantage of protective vaccination and preliminary tests.

The pilot scheme to Heaf Test all 5 year-old school entrants with parental consent, was well supported on the whole and the majority of school entrants were tested at their first school medical inspection.

Results were overwhelmingly negative and the few positives found were followed up at the Chest Clinic with all their family contacts. No case of active tuberculosis was discovered by this means. A few of those found positive may have acquired their sensitivity to tuberculin from infected milk obtained direct from farms where some member of the family worked, but this could not apply to many in view of compulsory pasteurisation and tuberculin tested herds.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Through the courtesy of the Chief Constable of Norfolk, I am again able to give the following information about the road accidents which occurred in this district in 1961:-

	<u>Fatal</u>		<u>Serious</u>		<u>Slight</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Drivers	-	1	27	25	40	33	67	59
Passengers	1	4	16	25	52	43	69	72
Motor Cyclists	1	3	31	42	39	50	71	95
Pillion Passengers	-	-	6	6	8	9	14	15
Pedal Cyclists	-	2	17	21	15	39	32	62
Pedestrians	3	-	19	17	14	20	36	37
Totals:	5	10	116	136	168	194	289	340

It is pleasant to report a diminution in the total number of road accidents causing injury in the district in 1961, the figure being 289 compared with 340 in 1960 and 307 in 1959.

There were only 5 fatal accidents compared with 10 last year, the number seriously injured was 116 as against 136. Those suffering slight injury were correspondingly fewer, 168 compared with 194.

The fatal accidents involved 3 pedestrians, 1 motor cyclist and 1 car passenger, one of the pedestrians killed being a child under 15. The drivers of motor cars had a worse year with a larger total of accidents, while their passengers were slightly more fortunate. Motor cyclists suffered much less mishaps, while pedal cyclists halved their last year's casualty figures. Pedestrians of all ages had about the same experience as last year.

Children on the Roads

		<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Slight</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pedestrians	(under 15)	1	10	4	15
Pedestrians	(over 15)	2	9	10	21
Pedal Cyclists	(under 15)	-	7	6	13
Pedal Cyclists	(over 15)	-	10	9	19
Total:		3	36	29	68

Children have had a much better record on the roads than in 1960, although as reported above, there was one killed while walking. Child pedestrians had made less accidents 15 compared with 23, although a larger proportion resulted in serious injury. Child cyclists on the other hand suffered only slightly less injury than last year, while adults cycled much more safely.

Last year, I gave a list of known "black spots" for accidents and amongst them was the Bull Crossroads at Hellesdon. It is satisfactory to report that there is now a large traffic roundabout here and it is hoped that this black spot will now be erased from the accident records. In addition to this, visibility is to be improved during 1962 at another black spot, Hellesdon Hospital Crossroads, by the removal of the corner building. This highway activity should certainly reduce the danger at both of these places.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949

Again this year no bulk samples of milk were found positive to tuberculosis or brucella abortus. No action was therefore necessary under these Regulations.

Anthrax Order, 1938

One notification of suspected anthrax was received but the case was not confirmed.

Cystercercus Bovis

The incidence of cystercercus bovis found during meat inspection in the last 5 years is shown below :-

	<u>Adult Bovine animals inspected</u>	<u>No. affected with C.B.</u>	<u>Percentage found to be infected</u>
1957	6244	96	1.54
1958	6606	128	1.94
1959	6096	84	1.39
1960	6569	86	1.31
1961	6676 2779	128	1.75 1.46

These 1961 findings are slightly ^{below} ~~above~~ average of those over the last few years. This condition, practically unknown before the last War has been persistently prevalent in the post-war years. There is no doubt that a considerable reservoir of human tapeworm infection must have been imported by immigrants into this country but it is difficult to see how the situation can be controlled.

Routine procedure is to keep infected meat in cold storage for a statutory period before release for sale to ensure that none of the cysts survive.

Infected Meat - Report from Finsbury

A report was received from the Medical Officer of Health for Finsbury that meat quite unfit for human consumption was being conveyed to his Borough from a slaughterhouse in this district. Full investigations were made locally in collaboration with the Medical Officer of Health of another Norfolk District also implicated in the Transactions.

Those likely to have been responsible were interviewed and warnings issued that any further case might result in legal action. This appears to have been effective in that no further complaints have been received from London.

HOUSING

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
<u>Waiting List</u>					
Total applications at 31st December	603	595	573	573	547
<u>Analysis of General Waiting List</u>					
(i) Applicants sharing accommodation	132	126	107	136	168
Others	377	338	363	437	379
(ii) Size of Family					
2 or less children	457	423	422	509	486
3 or more children	52	41	48	64	61
(iii) Occupation of Family					
Agricultural Workers	89	82	97	112	113
Others	420	382	373	461	434
<u>Slum Clearance Programme</u>	94	131	103		
<u>Local Authority Houses</u>					
Position at 31st December :-					
Pre-War	564	564	564	564	564
Post-War	1286	1253	1227	1156	1113
	<u>1850</u>	<u>1817</u>	<u>1791</u>	<u>1720</u>	<u>1677</u>
<u>Total Houses Completed During Year</u>					
Local Authority Dwellings	33	26	71	31	34
Private Dwellings	518	493	425	509	607

There were 603 applicants on the waiting list at the end of 1961 compared with 595 in 1960. This is the highest figure in the last 5 years. The Council built only 33 new houses during the year, a few more than last year's 26.

Private building, however, increased on last year's figure, 518 dwellings being completed, the largest number since 1957, a record year. A further 299 were under construction at the end of December.

There are now 15,549 structurally separate dwellings in the district and 1,850 are owned by the Council. Thus approximately 11.8% of the population live in Council houses.

Although this large amount of building is taking place, the waiting list for Council houses continues to get longer. The new dwellings are obviously being occupied by either newcomers to the district (a fact borne out by the increase of population) or by those who would not need to be Council tenants. This leaves a group of families, mostly natives of the district, almost uncatered for. The only chance of obtaining the accommodation they desire is the very occasional casual vacancy (52 last year) unless they are lucky (or unlucky) enough to live in a condemned house. Those who are perhaps the most unfortunate are the ones who live in structurally sound old fashioned houses without modern amenities whose landlords are unwilling or unable to recondition them, even with improvement grants. With growing families and possibly moderate incomes, a Council house appears to be their only hope of bettering their living conditions.

A possible partial solution might be the acquisition of these houses by the Council with a view to reconditioning them and installing modern amenities. There must be some sound property where this would be a feasible proposition.

Further work was carried out to modernise pre-war Council houses but there are still tenants who lack all the ordinary amenities of piped water, sewerage, plumbing and electric light. I should like to see the Council set a deadline by which time all their property would be brought up to modern standards.

More owners of private houses were assisted to modernise their property and a total of 101 improvement grants were successfully applied for during the year.

To sum up the housing situation, more and more new property is being constructed and occupied by newcomers or local people who are in a position to buy, while a group of the inadequately housed have little or no chance of bettering their situation at an early date. Only the Council can find an answer to their housing problem and the reintroduction of the Government subsidy would strengthen their hand.

WATER SUPPLY

Quantity and Distribution

A full account of the water supply of the district will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The Parishes of Ringland, Honingham, Belaugh, Brampton, Swannington and Tuttington were all mentioned in last year's report as being in urgent need of piped supplies. During the year, schemes were considered for the rest of the district not yet covered and village schemes were approved for Ringland and Honingham. Other parishes could be supplied by extensions from existing mains.

It is encouraging to report that moves are at last being made to reach the goal of 100% piped supplies to the parishes of the district. It is to be hoped that it will be reached in the near future. A satisfactory water supply is one of the most elementary provisions for civilised living and in 1962 it should be possible to record that the whole population has been adequately served.

Quality of Water

All water (unless distilled, when it is almost undrinkable) is a solution of chemicals and no two sources give the same composition. To make natural water, from river, borehole or upland reservoir, suitable for the purposes of a public supply, many procedures have to be carried out. Apart from filtration and chlorination to sterilise it, water has to be treated chemically in various ways and for various reasons.

A water department is very like a chemical factory and over 20 different chemical substances, many highly poisonous in large doses, are used from time to time to render the water suitable and acceptable as a public water supply.

The following chemicals are commonly used to improve colour and taste, to soften, to remove iron and other dissolved substances in excess, to prevent the growth of algae in reservoirs and for many other reasons :-

Chlorine	-	)	To sterilise, i.e. to kill germs
Ozone	-)	
Chlorine Dioxide	-)	
Soda	-	)	Softeners
Lime	-)	
Charcoal	-	)	To improve taste
Ferric Sulphate	-	)	Coagulants - To assist in filtration
Alum	-)	
Activated Silica	-)	
Synthetic Resins	-	)	For use in softening hard water
Copper Sulphate	-	)	To destroy algae in reservoirs
and many others	-)	

These chemicals render the water acceptable for its main purposes but, on the whole, apart from sterilisation, have little or no effect on health.

No consumer has ever been asked for their consent to any of these substances being added to their drinking water. If they had, there might be a whole series of organisations calling themselves the anti-chlorinators, the anti-softeners, the anti-iron removers and so on. It is therefore very difficult to understand the opposition to the use of a substance, fluoride, which has been proved to be actively beneficial to health, namely in the formation of sound disease-resistant teeth.

All water, found naturally, contains some fluoride, so all water drinkers have to drink a solution of it every time they turn on the tap or bring a bucket up from a well. Nature provides fluoride in differing quantities, often too little, sometimes enough and occasionally too much and no-one knows the why or the wherefore. All we know is that where she gives us about 1 part per million in the water the whole population drinking that water has much better teeth, an effect seen up to the age of 40 and beyond.

Naturally, we all want better teeth for the people as dental disease is the most widespread of all ailments and it is only common sense to copy nature which has shown us the way to do it.

All water not naturally endowed with 1 part per million of fluoride is defective water and should be brought up to standard at the waterworks where all the other chemical treatment is carried out. It is time emotion went out of this question and common sense, in the light of the above facts, came into it.

This district is, unfortunately, largely supplied by water, defective in the above sense, from the Norwich Corporation supply to which nature was so niggardly as to put only about 1/10th of the right amount of fluoride. The Council's own source, however, the Salle bore, gives us far less defective water in that 0.45 parts per million of fluoride occur naturally in it. Much less fluoride will need to be added to bring this supply up to standard.

The very satisfactory report of the Dental Advisory Committee on the state of the teeth of the children in the 3 experimental fluoride areas, who have been drinking this adequate water all their lives, only serves to emphasise the importance of getting all public supplies up to standard without further delay.

The country cannot afford to endure 60% more diseased teeth than is necessary. The bill for the National Health Service is high enough now. A move to reduce it at so little expense should find universal support.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Office Accommodation

The Staff of the Public Health Department no longer have to endure the very adverse working conditions in the office, discussed in my Annual Reports of 1959 and 1960.

In November 1961, new office accommodation was acquired at Cavendish House in St. Andrew Street and this has proved to be very satisfactory. It is spacious, well lighted and adequately heated and much new furniture has been provided.

This transfer to better quarters was long overdue and all the staff have benefitted in health and well-being.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures

Many talks on health topics were given to various groups in the district during the year. The form of question and answer continued to prove very effective as it enabled the audience to obtain first hand information about many matters of special interest to them. At the same time, the questions themselves gave the speaker a very fair measure of how much the public knows about health and preventive medicine, showing clearly in which direction more education is needed.

The Staff of the Public Health Department are all Health Educators in the ordinary course of their work and much good advice is given on doorsteps and inside houses, the cumulative effect of which is impossible to assess but must be considerable.

Propaganda - Danger from Plastic Bags

In view of the increasing danger of asphyxiation to children playing with plastic bags and putting them over their heads as "space men", the Council purchased a quantity of warning leaflets to be sent out with the Rate demands.

The value of these leaflets was greatly enhanced by simple instructions about the mouth to mouth method of resuscitation which were printed on the back of them. Immediate treatment by the person on the spot is the only hope of saving a child suffering from asphyxia.

Furtunately, there have been no fatalities from this cause in the district during the year.

SOCIAL HEALTH

The Elderly

Aylsham	Friendship Club, Cawston Road	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Buxton & Lamas	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Old Catton	Parish Hall	1st & 3rd Thursdays in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Cawston	Memorial Institute	Friday (Alternate)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Coltishall	Central Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Drayton	Village Hall	Wednesday (Fortnightly)	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
St. Faith's	Church Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesdays	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Foulsham	Frost Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hainford	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesdays	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Hellesdon	Community Centre	Friday	3.00 - 5.00 p.m.
Horsford	Village Hall	Thursday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Marsham	Reading Room, High Street	Tuesday	2.45 - 5.00 p.m.
Oulton	Village Hall	Thursday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Reepham	Own Hall	Friday	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Salhouse	Women's Institute Hut	Thursday (except 2nd Thursday in month)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Spixworth	Social Hall	Wednesday (1st & 3rd in month except August)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Sprowston	Club Room, Recreation Ground Road	Tuesday Each afternoon	10.00 - 12 noon 2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Taverham	Village Hall	Tuesday (fortnightly)	2.30 - 4.30 p.m.
Gt. Witchingham	Memorial Hall	4th Thursday in month	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.
Wroxham	Parish Hall	Tuesday (Alternate)	2.30 - 5.00 p.m.

There were no new clubs opened during the year but existing ones continued to flourish. The chiropody service developed further and was well patronised by club members and other elderly people in the district.

The grouped homes at Aylsham have proved so successful that it would be an excellent move to establish a similar scheme in another parish.

The Disabled

The good work of voluntary organisations was continued during the year in providing all kinds of services and social activities for the physically handicapped of the district.

The District Committee of the Norfolk Association for the Care of the Handicapped arranged its usual parties, outings and holidays and the club started by the local division of the Red Cross continued to meet monthly at Aylsham.

The most valuable form of service to the disabled is the provision of transport and thanks are due to very many voluntary drivers who have made it possible for all these activities to be carried on.

COUNTY SERVICES

The following is a complete list of infant Welfare Centres and distribution points for National Welfare Foods :-

COUNTY SERVICES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of Month</u>	<u>Time</u>	Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)
Aylsham	Ian Sears Clinic	First Friday every month	2 - 4	Mr. G.R. Oke, 14, Market Place. Messrs. Page Ltd., Market Place.
*Buxton	Village Hall	Second Tuesday every month	2 - 4	
*Cawston	Memorial Institute	First Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores
Old Catton	Parish Hall	Second and Last Wednesday	2 - 4	
*Coltishall	Church Room	Second Tuesday every month	2 - 4	Messrs. Roys Ltd. The Stores.
*Drayton	Village Hall	Last Monday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Squire, The Stores.
Felthorpe				Misses Carter & Potter, Post Office Stores.
*Foulsham	Frost Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Hamilton, The Stores, Nurse Bryan, Guist Road.
*Hainford	Parish Hall	First Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Post Office Stores.
Hellesdon	Community Centre, Middleton Lane.	Every Monday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Mondays	2 - 4	Mr. Youngman, 79, Reepham Road. Mr. Bottomley, Drayton Wood Stores. Mr. Neale, 1, Hercules Road.
Hevingham				Mr. Anstee, Town Street. Tuesday 2 - 5 p.m.
*Horsham St. Faith	Mission Room	Last Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Whitbread, The Stores, Newton St. Faith. Mrs. Williamson, Swan Street.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Where held</u>	<u>Day of month</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Address from where National Welfare Foods are obtainable (Monday to Friday unless otherwise stated)</u>
*Horsham St. Faith	R.A.F. Station (Attended by R.A.F. Medical Officer)	First & third Thursday every month	2 - 4	
*Horsford	Parish Hall	Second Thursday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Annison, The Stores.
Rackheath				Mrs. Willson, Bernard Close Stores.
*Reepham	Bircham Institute	Second Friday every month	2 - 4	Mrs. Hardiment, The Stores, Market Place.
Salhouse	Village Hall	Last Wednesday every month	2 - 4	
Spixworth	Social Hall	Second Wednesday every month	2 - 4	Mr. Grapes, 102, Crostwick Lane. Mrs. Giles, The Stores, Park Road.
Sprowston	St. Cuthbert's Church Hall	Every Friday Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Fridays	2 - 4	Mr. Grigg, 199, Wroxham Road. Mrs. Bensley, 39, Cannerby Lane. Mr. Hughes, Mayfair Stores, Mousehold Lane. Mr. Dunham, Linacre Avenue.
Swannington				Miss Parker, Post Office.
Taverham	Village Hall	Third Thursday	2 - 4	Mrs. Buck, Post Office.
*Weston Longville	Village Hall	Last Tuesday	2 - 4	
Gt. Witchingham				Mr. Symonds, Post Office. Mr. Ketteringham, Bridge Stores.
Wroxham				Messrs. Roys Ltd. Miss Woods, Bridge Stores.

* Denotes Centre where a Medical Officer attends only occasionally.

GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

The County Welfare Officers continue to provide general services throughout the district.

In addition to the Headquarters at :-

Local Health Office, Area 4,
Aspland Road,
Norwich, NOR 19S.

there is the following contact point where members of the public can obtain advice :-

Birchams Institute,
Reepham.
(Wednesday afternoons, 3.30 - 4.00 p.m.)

GENERAL SURVEY

The health of the district has been satisfactory during the year.

The birth rate was higher, the death rate lower and though the infant mortality rate rose, there were few actually preventable infant deaths.

The commonest infectious disease was measles. The seasonal epidemic of respiratory disease occurred in February and deaths from this cause were 50% above the figure for 1960.

Road accidents were fewer in number but still represented a large amount of unnecessary maiming and death.

More private houses are built each year, but there remain a number of families who urgently need Council houses and are unlikely to get them under the present housing policy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued encouragement and the staff for their co-operation under the trying office conditions which obtained throughout most of the year.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) IRENE B.M. GREEN

Medical Officer of Health.

The
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(H.S. Hawkins A.M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.H.)
for the year 1961

I have the honour of presenting the following report.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	2165
Inspections under the Housing Acts	4530
Visits in connection with keeping of Animals	23
Inspections of Moveable Dwellings	318
Visits to infectious disease cases	568
Rooms Disinfected	32
Visits in connection with Rats and Mice	7
Inspection of Dairies	25
Inspection of Meat Shops	114
Visits in connection with Unsound Food	60
Inspections of Bakehouses With Power	21
Inspections of Bakehouses Without Power	5
Inspections of Provision Shops	119
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	52
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	46
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	50
Inspections of Public Houses	3
Inspections under Shop Acts	10
Inspections of Factories - With Power	86
Inspections of Factories - Without Power	15
Visits in connection with Scavenging	678
Visits in connection with Sewers and Water	4074
Visits in connection with Schools	1
Inspection of Public Conveniences	17
Visits for taking samples of water	326
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	229
Other visits, interviewing Owners etc.	1025
Visits to Slaughterhouses	1408
Inspections under Building Byelaws	5886
Inspections under Food Hygiene Regulations	146
Inspections under Clean Air Act	6
Inspections of Food Stalls	5
Visits re: Public Amusements	5
Total	22,055

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There were twelve slaughter houses licensed and in use during the year. The appointed day for the construction regulations to apply to the slaughter houses in the district is 1st January, 1962, and at six of the slaughter houses no work has been carried out and therefore the licences cannot be renewed for the year 1962. The needed work has been completed at four premises and at the other two substantial progress has been made.

The effect is that six slaughter houses will be in use during the year 1962. At four a very considerable number of animals are slaughtered and provide meat which is over five times the quantity required within the district, and the present difficulty, which has been impossible to overcome in securing the hundred per cent inspection which is desirable.

There is one licensed Knacker's yard in the district.

During the year 47 licences were issued to slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

As already mentioned it has unfortunately not been possible to inspect all the meat prepared at slaughter houses. For comparison I set out the figures for the year together with those of the previous year. It will be noted that there was an increase in the number of animals slaughtered with a consequent increase in the hours of overtime worked by the Inspector's.

It is disturbing to note the increased prevalence of Cysticercosis in cattle, the percentage of those carcasses which were inspected and found affected was 1.46. This compares most unfavourably with the overall percentage of 0.068 for cattle found to be affected with Tuberculosis. While it is evident there has been great progress in the eradication of Tuberculosis it appears that it is being replaced by Cysticercosis as a potential and more positive source of danger to the consumer.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total number of carcasses slaughtered	95,724	90,919
Number of carcasses inspected	72,297 (75.53%)	70,580 (77.77%)
Number of carcasses not inspected	23,427 (24.47%)	20,339 (22.23%)
Weight of meat condemned	55 tons 8 cwt	46 tons 8 cwt
Number of overtime hours worked by Inspectors	1,599½	1,341

The following table gives particulars of the carcasses inspected with those found to be affected with disease :-

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	8347	2425	10365	11019	63568
Number inspected	6676	2103	4268	9551	49699
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	38	24	40	110
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1518	1279	49	392	9739
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22.84%	62.62%	1.711%	4.52%	19.81%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2	-	-	370
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.06	.095	-	-	.746

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	111	16	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	111	16	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

It was not necessary to carry out any special examination of a stock or a consignment of food, but the following quantities of food were condemned during the year:-

Tins of Meat	...	...	...	...	...	370
Tins of Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	780
Tins of Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1111
Tins of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	189
Tins of Soup	...	...	...	...	...	194
Tins of Fish	...	...	...	...	...	108
Tins of Rice	...	...	...	...	...	51
Tins of Orange Juice	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Prunes	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pies	...	...	...	...	...	11

The disposal of condemned meat is effected by arrangement with a fat rendering firm, and all other condemned food is buried on the Council's Refuse Tip.

ICE CREAM

During the year 8 samples of Ice Cream were taken from the one Manufacturer in the district, who produces ice cream for his own Grocery Shop during the summer months. The results of these samples proved to be satisfactory after regular visits to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

There are 176 premises in the district registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

The Public Health (Slum Clearance and Improvement Grants) Committee inspected 44 houses in the parishes of Marsham and Hevingham.

Summary of results of work by the Sub-Committees:-

Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	28
Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	8
Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	...	...	...	...	1
Number of houses in respect of which undertaking to repair were accepted	...	...	...	...	2
Number of houses included in proposed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	-
Number of houses still under consideration at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	57
Number of houses vacated during the year	...	...	...	...	60
Number of houses demolished during the year	...	...	...	...	61
Number of Demolition Orders rescinded after houses made fit	...	...	...	...	2

At the end of the year 126 condemned houses were still occupied.

Summary of action taken etc. during the last 8 years

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
1. No. of houses inspected by Sub-Committee	97	50	111	183	82	59	59	44	685
2. Houses considered at Time & Place Meetings	6	61	110	103	82	87	88	39	576
3. Houses considered as suitable for Clearance Area	-	-	-	44	53	-	13	-	110
4. Demolition Orders made	4	25	44	59	46	58	53	28	317
5. Closing Orders made		2	-	2	10	-	6	8	28
6. Undertakings to repair accepted	-	6	4	11	34	22	9	1	87
7. Undertakings not to relet accepted	11	15	8	16	12	5	6	2	75
8. Total number of houses on which decisions made	15	48	56	132	155	85	87	39	617
9. Houses vacated	17	3	24	46	44	94	58	60	346
10. Houses repaired as a result of an undertaking	-	-	3	3	6	8	23	4	47
11. Houses demolished after service of D.O.	15	-	16	26	12	30	72	61	232
12. Unfit Houses Demolished voluntarily	13	2	11	-	5	-	-	-	31
13. Demolition Orders quashed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
14. Demolition Orders rescinded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
15. Houses closed	16	-	9	5	3	4	2	-	39
16. Total number of houses finally dealt with	44	2	40	34	26	42	97	67	352

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are particulars of applications made and certificates and notices issued during the year :-

Number of applications made by tenants for a Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Notices sent by the Council to Landlords of the Council's proposal to issued a Certificate of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	2

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year the Council approved proposals for Discretionary Grants in respect of 42 houses and the promised grants amounted to £12,270. Applications in respect of only 3 houses were refused as the proposals did not meet the requirements. Work at 33 houses was completed during the year and the amount of grants paid was £9,036. 10s.

Approval was given for Standard Grants in respect of 59 houses and the maximum amount of grants that could be paid was £8,365. An application in respect of 1 house was not approved as it did not comply with the requirements and applications in respect of 2 houses were withdrawn. Work at 62 houses was completed and the amount of grants paid was £6,821. 17. 7d.

NEW HOUSES

During the year 551 houses including 33 Council Houses were completed and at the end of the year 299 were in course of erection.

STATUTORY NOTICES

It was necessary to serve 7 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Acts but this is not a true indication of the amount of work carried out as every endeavour is made, and in fact much is done, to remedy defects etc., by informal action.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

During the year 25 Site Licences and 3 renewals were issued under the above Act.

SCAVENGING

House Refuse

Although the working week of the men employed was reduced from 44 to 42 hours, it has not affected the efficiency of the service.

No change was made in this service, and house refuse is collected weekly in 21 parishes, and fortnightly in the remaining 27. However, with the annual increase in the number of houses in the district the volume of refuse collected is increasing. The total quantity collected during the year was 57000 cubic yards compared with 50800 in 1960, and 42590 in 1959.

Night Soil

This service was continued and covers the whole district and only isolated houses are excepted. There was a further decrease in the amount collected during the year, the quantity being approximately 770,000 gallons compared with 796,000 for the previous year.

Cesspool Emptying

The demand for this service has increased considerably over the past few years although many cesspools have been abolished as properties are connected to the sewers which have been provided. Below are figures giving the number of loads removed from cesspools by the Council's vehicles over the years between 1953 and 1961, which show a steady increase in the demand up to the year 1960.

1953	7,212 loads	1958	9,199 loads
1954	7,767 loads	1959	9,484 loads
1955	8,507 loads	1960	11,304 loads
1956	8,592 loads	1961	11,268 loads
1957	9,184 loads		

The demand during 1961 did not show any increase over the previous year and no doubt the provision of sewers in Hellesdon offset the normal increasing demand in other parishes where sewerage is not available. There will be a further restriction in demand when the Catton and part of Sprowston Scheme is completed. It would appear that the demand has reached its peak and that the future demand should fall, but it is probable that such a fall will be only of a temporary nature and that unless sewerage is provided in a further number of parishes that it will rise again at least to its present level.

Vehicles

The Council's vehicles fleet consists of the following :-

9 Refuse Collecting Vehicles

5 Night Soil Collecting Vehicles

6 Cesspool Emptying Vehicles

1 Five Ton Truck

1 Fiatt Crawler Digger

4 Water and Sewerage Maintenance Vehicles

1 Rodent Operator's Vehicle

Replacements during the year consisted of One House Refuse Collecting Vehicle, One Cesspool Emptying Vehicle, One Five Ton Truck and One Fiatt Crawler Digger.

At the beginning of the year, a fitter was appointed to carry out the general maintenance and repair of the vehicles. The result shows that the appointment was fully justified. There is a saving in the cost of repairs, and what is more important every vehicle receives a regular and comprehensive examination so that defects are discovered and remedied at an early stage, resulting in a saving of time and the vehicles being maintained in a more efficient condition.

Salvage

Thirty tons of salvage was sold during the year, the income being £232. Unfortunately the market for all salvage and particularly for waste paper was very poor.

SEWERAGE

By the end of the year the provision of sewers in the parish of Hellesdon was virtually completed. It has been possible to make connections before all the sewers in the Scheme were laid and during the year 1880 properties were connected bringing the total number connected to 2173.

For the Catton and part of Sprowston Sewerage Scheme approval to proceed has been obtained, and a tender accepted so that the work can be commenced early in the year 1962. When this Scheme is completed the three parishes - Hellesdon, Catton and Sprowston which border on the City of Norwich will be sewered.

The following additional connections to the sewers were made during the year in the parishes concerned :-

Aylsham	-	9
Reepham	-	10
Sprowston	-	184

Samples of effluent from the major works at Aylsham and Reepham were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst, and the following are the results in parts per million for comparison with the recognised standard of 20 parts B.O.D. and 30 parts suspended solids.

AYLSHAM

	B.O.D.	Suspended Solids
1.	22.5	34
2.	9.8	17.2
3.	15.5	10.4
4.	21	15
5.	14	7
6.	15	5
7.	17.0	negligible trace

REEPHAM

	B.O.D.	Suspended Solids
1.	8.3	2
2.	2.8	6.0
3.	8.7	20
4.	1.8	3
5.	7.2	2
6.	1.5	negligible trace

At the Council's housing site at Horsford, the small sewage works was extended to permit the older type of houses to be provided with bathrooms, water closets and sinks.

At Reepham, a length of 210 yards of sewer was laid to provide drainage for 6 bungalows to be erected by the Council.

WATER SUPPLY

There was no case of shortage of water supply reported or discovered during the year. The parishes in which water mains are laid contain 93% of the population in the district.

For the purpose of water supply the district is divided into two areas (a) the eastern and southern part is within the Norwich Corporation Statutory Area, and comprises 25 parishes with about 80% of the population and 90% of the Rateable value of the district and (b) the remaining 23 parishes for which this Council is the water authority, and these parishes are comparatively sparsely populated having only 10% of the population of the district and 15% of its Rateable value.

The following is a list of the parishes in the Norwich Area where mains have already been laid together with the numbers of houses connected :-

Aylsham	941	Horsford	274
Belaugh	9	Horstead	125
Buxton	211	Marsham	171
Catton	668	Rackheath	373
Coltishall	315	St. Faith's	485
Drayton	504	Salhouse	261
Frettenham	79	Spixworth	346
Hainford	135	Sprowston	3647
Hellesdon	3229	Stratton Strawless	15
Hevingham	179	Taverham	402
		Wroxham	336

In the Council's area of supply there are borewells and headworks in the following situations :-

Salle - to provide for the Regional Scheme for the major part of the Council's area and at present mains are laid in the parishes of Booton, Cawston, Reepham and Salle.

Felthorpe - at present serving part of the village.

Foulsham - serving the parishes of Foulsham and Themelthorpe.

Gt. Witchingham - serving the village of Lenwade.

Oulton - serving parts of the parishes of Oulton and Blickling.

Weston Longville - serving the small area in the centre of the parish.

In addition there are borewells and small headworks at Council house estates in the parishes of Attlebridge, Guestwick, Honingham, Swannington and Wood Dalling.

The total quantity of water supplied during the year was as follows :-

At Salle	-	9,275,000 gallons
At Felthorpe	-	934,000 gallons
At Foulsham	-	5,262,000 gallons
At Gt. Witchingham	-	3,718,000 gallons
At Oulton	-	3,296,000 gallons
At Weston Longville	-	322,000 gallons

The following are the numbers of connections to the mains in the various parishes in the Council's area of supply :-

Booton	11	Weston Longville	23
Blickling & Oulton	37	Gt. Witchingham	115
Cawston	177	Attlebridge	15
Felthorpe	43	Guestwick	10
Foulsham	203	Honingham	13
Reepham	305	Swannington	15
Salle	35	Wood Dalling	17
Themelthorpe	22		

During the year 246 samples were taken from mains supply for bacteriological examination and classification of the results are as follows :-

Class 1	-	Excellent	-	228
Class 2	-	Satisfactory	-	11
Class 3	-	Suspicious	-	2
Class 4	-	Unsatisfactory	-	<u>5</u>
				<u>246</u>

The five unsatisfactory and the two suspicious samples were taken from two private houses on the mains at Lenwade, and it is not possible to provide an explanation of their failure to comply with the required standard. In each case repeat samples were taken immediately, and these gave a satisfactory result.

A short length - 260 yards of main was laid at Reepham to provide a supply to new bungalows being erected by the Council.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 & 1959

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	44	68	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	187	185	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	52	-	-
	<u>231</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Cases in which defects were found

	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found</u>			
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences --				
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-

Outwork -

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>
Wearing apparel, making etc.	54	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings etc.	7	-
	<u>61</u>	<u>-</u>

BUILDING BYELAW & TOWN PLANNING APPROVALS

During the year 1819 plans of proposed buildings were submitted. These varied between small private garages to layouts of Building Estates. The number of inspections under the Building Byelaws was 5886. Mention has already been made that 518 private houses were completed during the year.

PETROL, ETC. STORAGE

During the year licences were issued as follows :-

Petrol Stores	141
Carbide Stores	4
Cellulose Stores	<u>5</u>
	<u>150</u>

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

During the year the Rat-catcher visited 3,279 premises and treated 921 premises where rats and mice were found. The number of complaints received of infestation was 267. There was no need to take action under Statutory powers.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and Medical Officer of Health for their support and sympathetic consideration extended throughout the year, and also express my appreciation to all members of the staff for their conscientious assistance.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H.S. HAWKINS.

